

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, today we will take up the NSA reform bill.

I rise today to thank Chairman ROGERS, Chairman GOODLATTE, Mr. CONYERS, and all, in a bipartisan way, who have come to address this very critical reform at a time when America still is under the threat of terrorism.

There is another group of people that I think it is appropriate to thank today, and that is the tens of thousands of Federal employees who work for these agencies that go out there every single day to help make America secure and Americans secure elsewhere around the world.

Job well done.

P5+1 NEGOTIATIONS

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the United States is currently in negotiations with our P5+1 partners and Iran over the fate of Tehran's illicit nuclear program. I support the President's efforts to negotiate an agreement to end Iran's nuclear weapons question, and I am hopeful, but I am also concerned, that this goal may or may not be achieved.

As the initial 6-month period for negotiations comes to an end on July 20 and as we debate the NDAA, it is crucial for Congress to speak out on what a good deal with Iran would look like.

Congress must insist that final agreement ensures that Tehran has no pathway to a nuclear weapon. As the President and Secretary Kerry have repeatedly said, no deal is better than a bad deal.

Any agreement must include an inspection and verification regime that provides for anytime, anywhere inspections to ensure that Iran is complying with a deal.

OUR VETERANS DESERVE THE BEST MEDICAL TREATMENT

(Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the number of veterans has declined by several millions in recent years, due to deaths and decreases in the numbers of our military, yet the problems in the VA and complaints by veterans about poor treatment and long delays have grown by leaps and bounds.

It is definitely not a money problem because no department or agency has received the megabillions and high percentage increases that the Congress has given to the VA; yet, despite years of criticism for Members of Congress and the media, the problems have grown worse.

The only effective solution is competition. I said in a speech to a veterans group many years ago that eligi-

ble veterans should be given a card and allowed to go to any hospital they choose, including those considered to be the best in the Nation. In this way, VA hospitals would be forced to provide better service, or Congress could and should close the ones with rapidly declining and/or very low occupancy rates.

Mr. Speaker, our veterans deserve the very best medical treatment possible.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES ESCAPE AND EVASION SOCIETY

(Ms. TSONGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, in advance of Memorial Day weekend, to recognize the brave men and women of the U.S. Air Forces Escape and Evasion Society, or AFEES, whose bravery and ingenuity in the face of danger is surpassed only by their dedication to this country.

Formed in 1964, AFEES is an organization created by aircrew members who evaded capture by enemy forces during foreign wars, with the assistance of resistance organizations and patriotic nationals of foreign countries. This organization includes downed aircrew members and people who directly aided them in escape and evasion.

In recognition of these heroic efforts, I introduced the U.S. Air Forces Escape and Evasion Society Recognition Act of 2014 this week to award this deserving organization the Congressional Gold Medal. Awarding this medal will serve to recognize a group of veterans whose names are synonymous with service, selflessness, and fortitude.

I invite every Member of this Chamber to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

NIGERIA AND BOKO HARAM

(Mr. FRANKS of Arizona asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, last night, the House passed an amendment encouraging our regional partners and allies to develop an inter-agency strategy to counter the vicious terror attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram.

Boko Haram is the terrorist group that recently kidnapped over 300 innocent young Nigerian girls.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible for any of us to imagine the fear and heartbreak these children and their families are experiencing.

For some time, it has been known that these groups have extensive links between Boko Haram and al Qaeda affiliates; yet, despite my multiple pleas 2 years ago to former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, she would not even consider acknowledging Boko Haram's religious ideology and list them as a foreign terrorist organization.

Consequently, Boko Haram is stronger today than ever before. This Islamist group continues their rampage of terror because the administration—this administration—as they have so many times before, refused to look at the facts as they were.

I hope now we will face Boko Haram for the terrorist group that it is and defeat it and, somehow, bring these innocent young girls home.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(Mr. BARBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the National Defense Authorization Act, which we will vote on today. The act supports a strong national defense and gives our men and women in uniform the tools and resources that they need to do the often-dangerous jobs that we ask them to take on.

Southern Arizona is home to Fort Huachuca, the 162nd Wing of the Air National Guard, and a strong defense industry, all of which are vital to our Nation's security.

We are also the proud home of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base and the A-10 Thunderbolt. This heavily armed plane we call the Warthog may be ugly, but it flies slow and low and provides close air support and protection to our troops like no other aircraft we have today.

This bill includes a provision I offered with my Republican colleagues, Representatives HARTZLER and SCOTT, to keep the A-10 flying. It passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the Armed Services Committee.

Today, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass this critical legislation for our servicemembers and their families and the security of our Nation.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY AND SNOOPING ON AMERICA

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the NSA is out of control. It seizes massive amounts of data on Americans without their consent, without their knowledge. This action violates the Fourth Amendment and the PATRIOT Act.

The USA FREEDOM Act is supposed to halt these literally unwarranted intrusions. The bill, in which I am a cosponsor, passed the Judiciary Committee unanimously.

However, this bill that deals with secret surveillance and mischief by the NSA was recently changed at the Rules Committee. These changes appear to allow multiple interpretations as to what the NSA can and cannot do. The bill now confuses what it intended to make clear. It seems we are back where we started.

The NSA has shown it will misinterpret the law in a manner most favorable to the seizure by the NSA, seizure of information without a warrant.

These new changes, unfortunately, may not adequately solve the problems of spying, snooping, and surveillance by the NSA on Americans.

And that's just the way it is.

NATIONAL MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

(Mr. GARCIA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Military Appreciation Month and to honor the service and sacrifice of the men and women of our military.

I am proud to represent countless inspiring veterans who have served our country and continue to serve in our communities—veterans like Carlos Cruz, who served in the Army during Vietnam and regularly volunteers with disabled veterans whenever he is able; Dr. Anthony Atwood, who served in the Navy for over 20 years and, today, works to preserve the history of Miami veterans as executive director of the Miami Military Museum and Memorial; Clifton Riley, an Army veteran who served during Desert Storm and started his own business, where he strives to hire veterans.

Carlos, Anthony, and Clifton are just three examples of the many veterans who remind us of the responsibility to uphold promises we made to our veterans as they have upheld their promises to us.

□ 0915

USA FREEDOM ACT

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 590, I call up the bill (H.R. 3361) to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes, as amended, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 590, in lieu of the amendments in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence printed in the bill, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part B of House Report 113-460 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3361

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “USA FREEDOM Act”.

(b) *Table of Contents.*—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Amendments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

TITLE I—FISA BUSINESS RECORDS REFORMS

Sec. 101. Additional requirements for call detail records.

Sec. 102. Emergency authority.

Sec. 103. Prohibition on bulk collection of tangible things.

Sec. 104. Judicial review of minimization procedures for the production of tangible things.

Sec. 105. Liability protection.

Sec. 106. Compensation for assistance.

Sec. 107. Definitions.

Sec. 108. Inspector general reports on business records orders.

Sec. 109. Effective date.

Sec. 110. Rule of construction.

TITLE II—FISA PEN REGISTER AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICE REFORM

Sec. 201. Prohibition on bulk collection.

Sec. 202. Privacy procedures.

TITLE III—FISA ACQUISITIONS TARGETING PERSONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES REFORMS

Sec. 301. Minimization procedures.

Sec. 302. Limits on use of unlawfully obtained information.

TITLE IV—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT REFORMS

Sec. 401. Appointment of amicus curiae.

Sec. 402. Declassification of decisions, orders, and opinions.

TITLE V—NATIONAL SECURITY LETTER REFORM

Sec. 501. Prohibition on bulk collection.

TITLE VI—FISA TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 601. Additional reporting on orders requiring production of business records.

Sec. 602. Business records compliance reports to Congress.

Sec. 603. Annual reports by the Government on orders entered.

Sec. 604. Public reporting by persons subject to FISA orders.

Sec. 605. Reporting requirements for decisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.

Sec. 606. Submission of reports under FISA.

TITLE VII—SUNSETS

Sec. 701. Sunsets.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

TITLE I—FISA BUSINESS RECORDS REFORMS

SEC. 101. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CALL DETAIL RECORDS.

(a) *APPLICATION.*—Section 501(b)(2) (50 U.S.C. 1861(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “a statement” and inserting “in the case of an application other than an application described in subparagraph (C) (including an application for the production of call detail records other than in the manner described in subparagraph (C)), a statement”; and

(B) in clause (iii), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as subparagraphs (B) and (D), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (B) (as so redesignated) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) in the case of an application for the production on a daily basis of call detail records created before, on, or after the date of the application relating to an authorized investigation (other than a threat assessment) conducted in accordance with subsection (a)(2) to protect against international terrorism, a statement of facts showing that—

“(i) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the call detail records sought to be produced based on the specific selection term required under subparagraph (A) are relevant to such investigation; and

“(ii) there are facts giving rise to a reasonable, articulable suspicion that such specific selection term is associated with a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power; and”.

(b) *ORDER.*—Section 501(c)(2) (50 U.S.C. 1861(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(F) in the case of an application described in subsection (b)(2)(C), shall—

“(i) authorize the production on a daily basis of call detail records for a period not to exceed 180 days;

“(ii) provide that an order for such production may be extended upon application under subsection (b) and the judicial finding under paragraph (1);

“(iii) provide that the Government may require the prompt production of call detail records—

“(I) using the specific selection term that satisfies the standard required under subsection (b)(2)(C)(ii) as the basis for production; and

“(II) using call detail records with a direct connection to such specific selection term as the basis for production of a second set of call detail records;

“(iv) provide that, when produced, such records be in a form that will be useful to the Government;

“(v) direct each person the Government directs to produce call detail records under the order to furnish the Government forthwith all information, facilities, or technical assistance necessary to accomplish the production in such a manner as will protect the secrecy of the production and produce a minimum of interference with the services that such person is providing to each subject of the production; and

“(vi) direct the Government to—

“(I) adopt minimization procedures that require the prompt destruction of all call detail records produced under the order that the Government determines are not foreign intelligence information; and

“(II) destroy all call detail records produced under the order as prescribed by such procedures.”.

SEC. 102. EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.

(a) *AUTHORITY.*—Section 501 (50 U.S.C. 1861) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) *EMERGENCY AUTHORITY FOR PRODUCTION OF TANGIBLE THINGS.*—

“(I) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Attorney General may require the emergency production of tangible things if the Attorney General—

“(A) reasonably determines that an emergency situation requires the production of tangible things before an order authorizing such production can with due diligence be obtained;